

Bee, January 11, 1901. The Special for Saturday

in our great clearing sale will be Curtains CURTAINS reduced to about half price to close present stock. Read reductions:

50c per pair-Curtains reduced from 70c. per pair-Curtains reduced from 65e per pair-Curtains reduced from 83c per pair-Curtains reduced from

\$1.00 per pair-Curtains reduced from

\$1.25 per pair-Curtains reduced from \$1.88 per pair-Curtains reduced from \$2.25 per pair-Curtains reduced from

explained the work being done by their

agents in various parts of the west. Mesors.

Shafroth and Newlands urged a favorable

an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for land rec-

will be given an opportunity to be heard.

be sent to Herman.

into the treasury

Carolina, \$1,188

iann, \$650.

\$3.950.

ritory, \$1,366.

1900, as follows:

ments. \$22,902.

ments, \$28,981.

ments, \$6,942.

emoluments, \$519.

bringing of suits.

was unfair.

government."

\$15,701

Postoffices Discontinued.

Postoffices at Fletcher, Adnah and Va

The Davis-Larkin company of Chicago was

of the Blair postoffice today for \$24,000.

Train Robbery a Capital Crime.

The senate judiciery committee today re-

ported favorably the bill to make train

OWE MONEY TO GOVERNMENT

Secretary Gage Furnishes List of Ex-

Officials Who Have Failed to

Settle Their Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Secretary Gage

accounts have been found indebted to the

O. J. Carroll, eastern district, North

J. I. Crutcher, district of Idaho, \$2,037.

F. P. Bradley, southern district of Iowa,

J. W. Martin, western district of Louis-

C. L. Stowe, southern district, Indian Ter-

W. N. Tisdale, middle district, Alabama

Balances are due on final settlement with

C. H. McClure, Utah, excess of emolu-

H. H. McMillan, Utah, excess of emolu-

K. S. Boreman, Utah, excess of emolu-

D. C. Dunbar, Utah, excess of emoluments

F. H. Mason, Massachusetts, excess of

In all the cases mentioned showing bal-

ances due from late United States marshals

ARGUMENT ON THE OLEO BILL

men Endorse the

mittee on agriculture did not succeed yes-

terday in closing its bearing on the oleo-

margarine bill and continued today. E. S.

Peters of Texas, president of the American

Cotton Growers' association, opposed the

bill on the ground that it seeks to discrim-

inate in favor of one agricultural interest as

against another, which Mr. Peters thought

Secretary Knight of the National Dairy

union followed Mr. Peters, continuing his

cottonseed oil product used in the manu-

small and that the passage of the bill, in

his opinion, could have but little effect upon

J. W. Jelk read a telegram from Collector

which the latter said there are 2,000

The committee decided to ask Mr. Coyne

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

General Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- (Special.) - The

Isaue of December 2:
Nebraska: Additional—Solomon Cloud.
Nelson, \$12. Restoration and reissue—John
W. Lamb, Exeter, \$12. Increase—Frederick
Cox, Long Pine, \$30: Peter L. Rork, Tekamah, \$24.

mah, 524.
Iowa: Original-John P. Connor, Lenox, 56: Daniel C. Griffin, Kenwood Park, 56. Increase-Lewis W. Thomas, Zearing, 517: William Kranert, McGregor, 510. Original widows-(Special) Elizabeth M. Loes, Dubuous, 5

Accept Fing for Emblem.

Accept Flag for Emblem.

TACOMA. Wash. Jan. 11.—Alaska advices state that the Sitka Indians, including the Eagle. Crow and Frog clans, who have been quarreling over the use of totems and other emblems of their respective clans, have decided, after a long conference, to put aside their differences and make the American flag their tribal emblem.

Bezema: No Care, No Pay

Itching, blind, bleeding or protruding iles. Your druggist will refund your

money if PAZO OINTMENT falls to cure

War Survivors Remembered by

following pensions have been granted:

for a more detailed statement,

Coyne of Chicago, in response to a state-

ment made yesterday by Secretary Knight,

the cottonseed industry.

clerks, United States courts, fiscal year

\$4.50. Now is your golden opportunity to buy

Our January Clearing Sale this year has surpassed any clearing sale we have ever made. It shows to us that the people appreciate our endeavor to sell them goods just as advertised.

WE CLOSE SATURDAYS AT 6 P. M.

AGENTS FOR POSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS. THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Charles H. Morrill, Surveyor at Lincoln, Has Several Vouchers Held Up.

CADET TAYLOR OF OMAHA SKIPS AN ITEM the hearing, and various western represen-

Indulgent Secretary Waives Some of These Technicalties and Others Go on Record-Invalid Pensions Occupy Attention of House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.- (Special Telegram.)-Under a law passed a number of years ago, the auditors of the several branches of government are compelled to send to congress a detailed statement of delinquencies that occurred during the fiscal robbery a capital offense in various terriyear. This report was made today. Auditor Andrews of the Treasury department reports that Charles H. Morrill, surveyor at Lincoln, had a number of vouchers held up because of his failure to get them into the auditor's office in time. Cadet Taylor of Omaha was also delinquent on one item but an indulgent secretary waived the delinquencies and the payment was made before the fiscal year came to an end. In today sent to the house a statement from the internal revenue branch of the Treas- the auditors of the several executive deury department Jacob E. Houtz was found partments, showing what officers and addelipquent on two items, which were also ministrative departments of the government waived. Auditor Andrews states that there were at any time delinquent in rendering are no unpaid balances for the fiscal year or transmitting accounts. Included in the ending June 30, 1900. Auditor Castle of statement is a report from the auditor for the postoffice branch of the Treasury deparment tells a different story. He reports the following delinquents who have vet to settle with the government:

Nebraska-Herman, W. S. Richards, government and have failed to pay the same \$25g:35; Stuart, J. Harvey, \$15.79; Hallam, C. H. Temple, 32.34.

Wyoming-Diamondville, F. Stevens, \$2,-Assures Nebraska Eight Votes.

The passage of the house reapportion. \$659. ment bill today by the senate in the unheard of time of five minutes, assures Nebraska eight electoral votes, as at present with six members in congressional delegations. As was anticipated, the senate committee on census, the moment the bill was reported in the senate, held a meeting this morning, and at noon Chairman Carter reported the measure unanimously without amendment, and then, when a favorable opportunity occurred, the bill was put on its passage

Mercer Hurries Back to Business. Representative Mercer must have heard from the members of the house committee on public buildings and grounds in the last twenty-four hours, protesting against his continued absence, as it was stated today by Representative Gillett of New York, sentor member of the committee, that Mercer would return to Washington on Mouday to take up the public building bills.

Omaha Men Get Pensions. The house devoted nearly the whole day to invalid pensions, and when the committee of the whole in the house on the state of the union rose, nearly 200 pension bills had been disposed of. Three of Senator Thurston's bills were acted upon favorably, pensioning C. A. D. Wiswell of Ainsworth, Charles A. Perkins of Omaha and Benjamin F. Trapp of South Omaha. bill introduced by Congressman Robinson of the Third district for Peter Lundberg

of Wayne was also included in the list, Neville Likely to Recover. Congressman Neville passed a very comfortable night last night, and today for the first time in ten days was able to take a

little nourishment. Judge Stark said that the conditions were all favorable to his The National bank of the Republic of Chicago was today approved as a reserve agent for the First National bank of Ban-

Rural free delivery was today ordered es tablished at Herman, Washington county Nehraska, to cover an area of thirty-six

square miles, with a population of 800. C. L. Reid is carrier.

Hear Advocates of Irrigation.

The house committee on public lands today gave a hearing to advocates of government reclamation of arid lands. Representatives Newlands of Nevada and Shaf- dealers in Chicago who sell eleomargarine roth of Colorado, Director Wolcott and as and for butter. Mr. Coyne said in re-Hydrographer Newell of the geological sur-

Dragged-Down Feeling

In the loins.

Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despon-

dency.

It is time you were doing something.

The kidneys were anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the reins and driving you into serious trouble. Thousands of testimonials prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

a purely vegetable compound, acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning these It thoroughly cleanses the blood and strengthens all the bodily functions.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Present at Bee office or mail coupon with ten cents and get your choice of Photographic Art Studies. When ordering by mail add four cents for postage.

ART DEPARTMENT. The Bee Publishing Company OMAHA, NEB.

VOLUNTEER WILL GET HIS DUE

Senate Amends Army Bill Permitting Appointment to Grade of Captain.

SENATOR BACON TROTS OUT PRIZE BOGEY

Replying to Democratic Fears of Empire Senator Platt of Connecticut Says Its Inspiration is Found in Partisan Politics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- In the senate that portion of the army bill which con- ments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will fers upon the president discretionary power be accepted and that this step will be taken to increase the strength of the army to in sufficient time to permit action upon the the maximum fixed by the bill. Mr. Bacon | canal bill, if desired, before adjournment. of Georgia began the attack and Mr. Platt of Connecticut, replying, maintained that discretionary power ought to be conferred upon the president, and expressed astonishment that anybody should entertain a fear that the power ever would be abused. Mr. Bacon declared he would rather see his party condemned to universal and neverthan to see such authority placed in the hands of the president. An amendment opening the way to the appointment of volunteer officers to grades as high as that of to that company. He said: captain in the regular establishment was adopted, 24 to 22.

Just before adjournment Mr. Carter cf the representatives of the United States DELINOUENTS IN NEBRASKA vey, spoke. Officers of the survey approved among the several states. Without debate the principle of gove ment reclamation, and it was passed precisely as it came from the among the several states. Without debate house. It now goes to the president for his signature.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia offered an amendreport upon the Shafroth bill providing for ment providing that volunteer officers may be designated for examination, and those lamation purposes in each of the arid who establish their fitness may be appointed land states. The committee will continue to the grade of captain in the regular army, as well as to the grade of first and second tatives favoring the policy of reclamation lieutenant, as provided for by the senate committee's amendment.

Mr. Proctor, replying, said that unfortunately the United States had no system coma are to be discontinued and mail will whereby any officer or enlisted man in the army could be promoted for gallant or conspicuous services. He believed, howawarded the contract for the construction ever, that the proposed amendment would operate as a great injustice to scores of officers in the regular army. The amendment was adopted, 24 to 22.

Bacon Fears Empire.

out the provision that the president in subsidy bill is disposed of if that eventually his discretion may increase the number should occur this session. The reof corporals in any troop of cavalry to publican steering committee of the senate eight and the number of privates to sev- has not yet taken any formal step asenty-six. He said he did not believe the signing the canal bill a place upon the president should have discretionary power to regulate the size of the army.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut said he had none of the fear that seemed to worry the condition that Great Britain shall acsome senators as to the increase of the cept the senate amendments to the Hayarmy to 100,000 men. Such an army could | Pauncefote treaty. do the country no harm and it could not

be considered a menace. In response to a question by Mr. Berry of Arkansas, Mr. Platt said he feared the pending bill did not confer upon the president the authority to increase the army "the State and other departments," showfrom 58,000 to 100,000 at any time. That ing that the following late United States power, he thought, ought to be conferred marshals upon final examination of their upon the president.

Continuing, Mr. Platt said he was astonished at the fear expressed by some senators that the president would not exer cise such an authority with due regard to the country's interest. There need be no fear that the United States would ever have a president who would abuse the power conferred upon him. He urged that J. V. Guilloite, eastern district of the power to increase the army be left in the hands of the presi at who ought to W. H. Hawkins, district of Indiana, \$165. be regarded as a conscientious, able and

patriotic man. "If we would eliminate politics and argument for political effect from this chamber for a single day," he declared, "I believe would be the unanimous sentiment that there should be some flexibility in the

Country Falls on Evil Day.

Replying to Mr. Platt, Mr. Bacon said he thought the country had fallen upon an evil day when a senator could rise in this chamber and express views which he regarded as dangerous to the liberties of the people and productive of one man power and it was an evil day truly when the senator reflected the attitude of the dominant

party. "The passing of this bill," declared the Georgia senator," will mark an epoch in the United States. Senators may scoff, but and clerks, suit either has begun for the it is nevertheless true that the passing recovery of the amount due or the proper of a bill by which the president shall consteps have been taken preparatory to trol the size of the army is a march toward empire. It is the evident purpose of the bill to eliminate for all time the volunteer system from the military establishment of the country and to create for all time a

great standing army. Cotton Growers Oppose While Dairy-"The issue is not to be evaded. Shall it be in the future the province of the president to raise armies or shall that be the province of congress? WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The senate com-

"I would rather see the party I belong to condemned to universal and never-ending upon the statute books."

Hoar Declares for Larger Army. Mr. Hoar expressed the opinion that an army of 100,000 at present would not make the executive more formidable than he was by an army of 25,000 when that limit was fixed. He did not regard an army of 100,000 argument begun yesterday. He thought the as a menace, as that number, in his judgment, was far within the limit of domestic facture of oleomargarine was comparatively safety to liberty. The bill in addition authorized the president to reduce the number of the army still lower, but on account of the use to be made of that army he would have to vote against the bill. The army bill was then laid aside and the house apportionment bill passed without object-

> The senate then at 5:25 p. m. went into executive session and five minutes later ad-

ply that he took it for granted that "Mr. Knight has evidence, or he is withholding BANNER DAY FOR PENSIONS valuable information from the United States

House of Representatives Passes Nearly Two Hundred Private Bills at Single Sitting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Not since the Fifty-first congress has the house passed as many private pension bills at a single sitting as it did today. In all 170 special pension bills were passed at today's session. The most important was one to increase the pension of General Americus V. Rice from \$36 to \$100. General Rice was wounded several times during the civil war and lost a leg at Vicksburg. He was formerly a member of congress from Ohio and was act. The senate had passed a bill to increase his pension to \$60 and the house raised the amount to \$100.

widows—(Special) Elizabeth M. Loes, Dubuque, 38. South Dakota: Increase—William Bates, Miller, \$12; John McGhee, Doland, \$8. Colorado: Original—Davis Hallock, Comp. \$8: Charles A. Arnold, Denver, \$8. Issue of December 24: Iowa: Original widows—(Special) Anna L. Donaldson, Corwith, \$8. War with Spain (widows)—Rebecca J. Needles (mother), Arbor Hill, \$12. BOARD FAVORS CHARLESTON like lots of coffee and tobacco slaves.

Report, Now Made Public, Recommends that Naval Station Be Located There.

naval officers, submitted yesterday, con- threatened with the same old troubles. cerning the establishment of a naval station ticularly with reference to the relative it tasted as good as fine Java coffee, and merits of Port Royal or Charleston, S. C., from that time on I have never had any as the site for this station. The board rec- desire to go back to coffee. I am now ommends in favor of Charleston, rein- well, and there is no question but that my forcing its views with an elaborate state- recovery is due entirely to the leaving off system of laws governing all states and ment of the advantages of that place over of coffee and using Postum Food Coffee." | territories and from the first the congress | decanges the atomach At Druggists, is a face

Port Royal. A dissenting view is presented by Rear Admirl George Sumner, who favors a retention of the paval station at

Port Royal. The majority report is signed by Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, president of the board; Captain George A. Converse, Civil Engineer C. E. Asserson, Naval Construc-tor J. H. Linnard, Commander E. H. Leutze and Lieuterant Commander S. A. Stanton.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

Republican Senators Express Bellef That Great Britain Will Accept Amendments, .

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-There is a growing belief in the senate, and especially today a vigorous attack was made upon among republican senators, that the amend-It is even asserted by some senators that assurance to this effect has been received from high British authority. Senator Morgan today denied in emphatic

terms that he had received any communication from the State department notifying him that Messrs. Forward & Co., an English shipping corporation, had made ending banishment from political power formal protest to this government against the use of the San Juan river as a part of the proposed Nicaragua canal system because of a concession from Nicaragua "I have received no communication what-

ever from the State department concerning the concession to Forward & Co., or the Montana called up the bill apportioning Atlas company, and I am sure that no member of the committee on isthmian canals has received any such notice. Nor have I made any statement to the effect that the claims of the Atlas company are legal, as I am reported to have done, nor any other statement to anyone concerning the grant.' At the State department it is denied there

s such a communication there. Continuing, Senator Morgan said that he had known all the time that Nicaragua had made a concession to the Atlas company, granting the right to navigate the San Juan river, but that it had always been his understanding that Nicaragua claimed that the concession does not in any way interfere with her right to make use of the river for purposes of navigation. Explicit conditions are made in the instrument for provision for the canal.

The Alabama senator is still hopeful that the canal bill will be acted upon during the present session of congress, and he Mr. Bacon of Georgia moved to strike expects it to be taken up whenever the senate calendar, but some of its members have expressed a willingness to do so. In some cases this promise is coupled with

MISDEMEANORS IN THE ARMY

General Wood Believes that Som-Enlisted Men Seek Dishonorable Discharge Designedly.

emanating from the Department of Cuba men or a race of black men. contain the records of twenty-two courtsorder and military discipline."

above referred to only in six was the the contention of the plaintiffs. sentence of dishonorable discharge approved. In three of the others the prisoners were sentenced by the court to dishonorable discharge, but these sentences were disapproved by the department commander and mitigated to forfeiture of pay and confinement at hard labor.

Is Bringing the Boys Back Home. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The adjutant General MacArthur at Manila, saying that the transport Sheridan sailed vesterday with twenty-seven officers and 654 enlisted men of the Thirty-seventh volunteer infantry, and that the transports Logan and Lenox arrived at Manila yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Secretary Long today made known to his friends that he the territory and the passage of laws by time took occasion to express the belief that Mr. Hoar ought to be re-elected.

TIRED THREE TIMES

To Fit Coffee to a Sensitive Body. There are great numbers of highly organized people upon whom coffee acts as a banishment from political power than to clearly defined poison. In some extreme that led to the taking of the islands and see such an authorization of power placed cases the poisonous effects will show in read from proclamations of Generals Miles from three to five minutes, in other cases and Wilson, showing that the occupation of long time is required, and in some cases the island was meant to be permanent. the body can stand the effects for years. The cession of the island by Spain was but the effects are very sure, and many times result in a fixed condition of organic disease that is difficult or impossible to be rid of.

so I could eat but very little breakfast at to eat a little bread.

did not seem to be able to take anything assessing duties and carrying out all the weak, faint sensation would run all over my

faint away. up to cat my little breakfast. So it went giving him no compensation for it. on until I ran into nervous prostration completely. Nothing would stay on my stomach. I called in physicians, who told me I must travel, and gave me but little encouragement of getting well.

"A friend told me my trouble was coffee; I didn't believe it, but for some reason l concluded to stop drinking coffee and try the Postum Food Coffee that had been so highly recommended. I was greatly asthe author of the arrearages of pension tonished to find that in a few days I had no more of the nervous spells at breakfast and began to eat food of most any and every kind. "I began to recover very quickly, but

thought I would like to try the coffee again, so I started in on it and the old trouble came on. I stopped again and went to Postum and began to improve in health. I did this foolish thing three different times, WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Secretary Long and each time that I would go back to cofoday made public the report of the board of fee I would run down in health and was "I finally learned how to make Postum so

WHERE PORTO RICO STANDS

Attorney General Grigge Concludes Argument for Government in Colony Cases.

I. G. CARLISLE APPEARS FOR APPELLANTS

Ex-Secretary in Cleveland's Cabinet Makes Best Possible Presentation for the Contention That the Constitution Follows Fing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Attorney Gen; eral Griggs resumed his argument before United States supreme court today, continuing his statement of the position of the government as to the rule of uniformity in tariff and internal revenue taxes.

He insisted that the application of the rule as to territories because of diversity | nal revenue. as to geography and racial characteristics "We insist," he added, "that this is not

observable in the territories. accustomed to regard the United States ac- form of a tax. cording to its old lines," said Mr. Griggs, should be borne in mind."

Congress May Vary Taxes. As to internal revenue duties, he said

there was never an objection to the action of congress in failing to extend the internal revenue laws. In the annexation of there could be no export duty and said that Hawaii, when the local laws were left in there must be fixed some time when Porto force, there was then not a single objection Rico ceased to be foreign territory and raised as to the constitutionality of the that even with that point he urged that the proceeding. The varying taxes which states tax must be considered unconstitutional. may levy, in the opinion of the attorney "If congress could levy export duty," he general, indicates that congress had similar said, "there could be as many rates as there power to vary taxes.

excise laws were extended not all of such be used for certain purposes of more con duties were made applicable.

no warrant in law for one rule for a tribe New York. It is not a local tax, but WASHINGTON. Jan. 11 .- Special orders of red men and another for a race of brown tax the proceeds of which may be used

As to the future, he said we must consummary court "within a year" to get out served, but that the rights of the governof the service. Out of the twenty-two cases nent will be hampered by the success of

Carlisle Argues for Plaintiffs.

Hon, John G. Carlisle, chief attorney for the plaintiffs, followed Mr. Griggs. He be gan by saying that he would not discuss questions of policy, as they belonged to another forum. The questions were to be opinion as to the exact contention of the general received a cable message today from government. First, however, he believed tions are changed. Then the unlimited the contention was that the island of Porto Rico did not become a part of the United States either by the signing of the protocol or the ratification of the treaty of which placed the islands under the general protection and jurisdiction of the United States, subject to certain limitations that during a period between the acquisition of would not be candidate against Mr. Hoar congress the island might be governed by for United States senator and at the same the president subject to laws of war and that the island did not become a part of the United States until admitted by congress and until such time congress may legislate for the islands. From this, it is argued, he said, that not being a part of the United States, congress has a right to say what taxes may be levied and collected.

Mr. Carlisle first took up the conditions

complete. The justice asked if the president might acquire territory without the assent of the treaty-making power, but Mr. Carlisle Mrs. J. W. Grant, of Deepwater, Mo., said he was arguing that peace was obwrites interestingly of her experience with tained after the signing of the protocol, "After using coffee a number of that there was then no war and that the years and gradually failing in health, I got president could only create a de facto government and have it governed. While the any time and many days could not eat at constitution imposed the duty upon con-I would drink a cup of coffee and try gress of regulating commerce, yet since the signing of the peace protocol the pres-"I knew the coffee was hurting me, but I ident, he said, has exercised the powers of Just the minute I took a swallow of duties of congress. Mr. Carlisle said the coffee my nerves would begin to tingle, a real question was not whether the constitution extended to the inhabitants of Porto body, my wrists burning and aching, the Rico, but whether it extends over the conback of my neck hurting, until it finally gress, the president and the cabinet. The got so bad that I would have to hold my contention is that the constitution protects head on my hand while drinking my cup of every person in the land in his personal and property rights as a citizen. When a "I would frequently have to run to the government takes from a man more than door for breath, feeling as though I would it should it is not taxation, but it is taking I got so I could scarcely sit his property without due process of law and

Application of Constitution. On the point that the territories were not a part of the United States Mr. Carlisle read a history of the framing of the constitution showing that first it was the intention that "all acts and treaties" should be the supreme law of the land. This was before the word "constitution" had been introduced and he took it to mean that I was the intention to have the constitution to apply to all parts of the country whether in the states, or simply in territory be longing to them. Mr. Carlisle argued that the constitution must be interpreted as whole and must enable the government accomplish all the purposes for which i was framed. It must be considered as entire to which all the agents of the gov ernment must look for power. International law, he said, could not govern any agent of this government, but the court could look to it for defining what the constitution means. There would be two constitu tions, he said, in the interpretation of the on the south Atlantic coast, and more par- well by letting it boil long enough, that counsel, on the other side-one for states and defining the powers, and caring for the rights of citizens, and the other for the territories, giving no rights. Upon the constitution there has been constructed a

has made uniform laws for traffic between states and territories, as well as extradition, bankruptcy and naturalization laws. On the latter point he said that in the interpretation of the government there were sitting courts outside the United States in a territory granting citizenship in the United States to a resident on five years of habitation in territory outside the United

States. Mr. Carlisle took the position that both direct and Indirect taxes had been laid on states and territories, and duties had been laid on imports into territories as well as states. Under the contention of the government that territories were not a part of the United States it might be taken that goods could go free from Porto Rico to Alaska, but this is not the cone.

Tax for Local Purposes. That the tax levied is a local tax was

denied, but it was denominated a tax for local purpose

Mr. Carlisle read the portions of the internal revenue laws to Porto Rico would Porto Rican act establishing the rates of be unwise and in many places unprofitable. duty and disposition of the moneys col-A rule of uniformity in internal taxes, he lected as a basis for his complete argusaid, could be established when to be ap- ment and said the court would see that on plied to contiguous states, as the states all goods from the United States to Porto were governed by similar laws and similar Rico there should be levied 15 per cent conditions. But when it came to applying of duties on foreign goods with the inthese taxes to widely separated territories ternal revenue of Porto Rico added, and inhabited by polygamous races, wide dis- that goods from Porto Rico to the United cretion was necessary and to endeavor to ap. States enter upon the payment of 15 per ply a system of internal taxes would be cent of the customs with internal revenue rather applying a straight jacket than a added when the goods are of Porto Rican constitution. So, he said, the correct rule manufacture, when goods from other counrequired us to consider the uniformity of tries paying the Porto Rican internal the states, but diversity was the necessary revenue may come in without other inter-

an import duty. We object to the form Continuing, he said, congress should have under which the government seized our discretion to impose only such taxes as the goods and held them on their arrival at people could hear. "We have been so long Porto Rico until we paid it tribute in the

"An import," said he, "is something com-"that it is almost a wrench to consider that | ing from a foreign country. Porto Ricc there is now United States territory within cannot be a foreign country, for its courts the arctic circle and in the islands of many send appeals to this body. It is, theresens. If the expansion should result in a fore, not an import tax, but an export tax larger comprehension of the duties and on goods sent out of these states, and there necessities, the possibility of enforcing an are two specifications against such export ironclad rule of uniformity overywhere duties." Opinions of the court were read to show that that tribunal had held that no duty might be paid on exports from one state to another, as to a foreign country. No Power to Levy Export Duty.

Following this Mr. Carlisle argued that are states or territories, for there is no The attorney general reviewed the history provision for uniformity of export taxaof the internal revenue legislation, showing tion. Argument was made that the tax that the first tax on distilled spirits was was an export tax and as such in direc applicable only to states, and a subsequent violation of the constitution of the United act extended the provisions to the ter- States. This tax, he said, which under this ritories. Subsequent similar legislation re- law is just as general as a tariff law, is fers to the states and territories and the said to be a local tax. It is collected EASES AND DISORDERS OF MEN District of Columbia. In the Alaska legisla- everywhere, in every state and every terri- ONLY, 26 years' experience, 15 years tion it was cited that the internal revenue tory. How can it be called local? Is the laws were not extended at first and when fact that the proceeds of this tariff are to sequence than that the tax is laid first Referring to the fact that there were dif- and appropriated afterward in proving Referring to the fact that there were dif-ferent rates of taxation applied to the In-that this is a local tax? More than half the QUICKEST and MOST NATURAL CURE dians, the attorney general said there was general duties are, he said, collected at

everywhere. "We deny," he went on, "that congress martial of privates, charged with drunken- sider the possibility, not the probability of has any right to impose any such tax upon nartial of privates, charged with drunkenless, absence without leave, forging passes
and other offenses "to the prejudice of good
offer and military discipline."

General Wood recently called attention to
the increasing number of misdemeanors of citizenship. The powers of congress to

No "BREAKING OUT" on the skin or
face or any external appearances of the
tories. Congress may regulate commerce
and may govern the territory, but under
the guise of governing that territory may
the increasing number of misdemeanors of citizenship. The powers of congress to

not specific to impose any such tax upon
face or any external appearances of the
tories. Congress may regulate commerce
and may govern the territory, but under
the "Hot Springs" the not impose any such tax upon
face or any external appearances of the
disease whatever. A treatment that is
more successful and far more successful an ness, absence without leave, forging passes the acquisition of Egypt, the Soudan, the trade between the states and terriand other offenses "to the prejudice of good Central Africa, China or a spot in the tories. Congress may regulate commerce the increasing number of misdemeanors of citizenship. The powers of congress to not govern the states of New York or Pennthis stated, his belief that the legislate were amply sufficient to permit sylvania. When it places a tax upon the enlists wind were taking advantage of the the settlement of all such contingencies. article productions for a dishonorable discharge after live previous convictions by sisting that no private right would be con-

Limitation of Power to Legislate. be subject to all the limitations of the constitution. Had it not been that African slavery was involved. Mr. Carlisle said in conclusion, there would have been no dissent from the decision in the Dred Scott case. Now we have a case with the negro eliminated. We have a case where citizens settled only on the constitutional grounds. are taking their property into a territory of He said he had been unable to form an the United States but in which there is no conflicting point like slavery. The condipower of congress was urged by the advocates of slavery, now it is urged by the advocates of freedom. If it is true that there lies this arbitrary power in the con-Paris, that there was a condition existing stitution we ought to be delighted that it was not discovered for more than 100 years, until we had a country made up of free states and filled with free people."

He did not believe that the framers of the constitution ever meant to give to congress unlimited power over the lives and property of the people. When Mr. Carlisle concluded Senator Lindsay of Kentucky be gan the argument for the plaintiff in the next of the Porto Rican cases, that of Huus against the New York and Porto Ricas Steamship Company.

The case is whether or not congress has the right to make the trade with the islands coasting trade or foreign trade.

President Resting Comfortably. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Tonight the president is reported to be resting comfortably. The improvement in his condition continues.

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